the expedition. He crossed what is now known as Northern Kansas, and following up the Arkansas river discovered the Peak, now bearing his name, and already famous as the popular title of the whole gold region of

Twenty years subsequent to this Long's expedition was dispatched; and in 1842-3 Fremout was sent out twice; but the knowledge of this region remained very menger till 1858.

MINING OPERATIONS BEGUN 1858-9.

As a mining country, settled and occupied by the Augle-Saxon race, Celerado dates from the Fall of 1888. In the Summer of that year a few adventurers and explorers from Eastern Kansas and Georgia, unde lendership of Greene Rassell, an old Georgia and California miner, followed up the Arkansas River, and explored the country at and around Pike's Peak and northward along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the Cherokee Pass. They found sure inations of gold in the banks and bars of the Arkansas River, 250 miles below the mountains. These indications increased as they approached the mountains. To the north of Pike's Peak at the mouth of Cherry Creek, the site of the present town of Denver, on South Platte River, near the eastern base of the mountains, they paying quantities.

In May of the following Spring (1859), the Gregory

mines were discovered. Quartz mills were put in operation in the Summer of 1860, and soon a large emigra-tion began to set in to the new Eldorado of the West. PHYSICAL ASPECT, BOUNDARIES, &C.

Colorado is bounded on the North by Idaho, on the East by Kansas, on the South by New-Mexico, and on West by Utah. By an examination of the map of North America, and by tracing the boundaries above given, the reader will readily obtain a correct idea of the topography of Colorado.

The Rocky Monatain range, the great backbone of the continent, runs through the Territory from north to south, dividing the vast plains of the eastern slope from the extension parks and savannas which stretch away toward the Sierra Nevada. The eastern portion Colorado embraces that mythical region, laid down on the old maps as the "Great American Desert." CLIMATE.

The climate of Colorado varies with its hight, both as to temperature and the amount of rain or snow. The climate of that portion lying at the base and east of the mountains is not only delightful but remarkably healthy. The frosts generally come carly in the Autumn, and continue far into the Spring months, but they are not severe. On the plains, the snows of Winter are never sufficient to prevent cattle of all kinds from thriving and fattening on the nutritious grass, dried up and thus cured by nature in July and August,

Throughout the Winter months, with rare exceptions, the san blazes down with an almost a tropic glow, little or no snow falls, and although the nights are sometimes sharp and frosty, there is no steady intensity of cold.

wise than healthy. The sanitary condition of the Territory is good, and the number of deaths, considering the labor and exposure to which the great majority of Its inhabitants are subjected, remarkably small.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

In a country so remote from the agricultural districts of the States, and where the expense of transporting supplies is so heavy, the need of home production is necessarily very great. The rather scanty opportunities which Colorado presents as a field for agriculture have been, however, improved to the utmost. An ex-tensive system of irrigation has been introduced, which, it is thought will relieve the settlers from lack of rain and other difficulties which have hitherto limited agrienliural progress. As regards the production of grain, the crops on the

various branches of the South Platte, Arkansas, and Fontain que Bruille, afford encouraging prospects. In the southern part of the Territory considerable

attention has been paid to the raising of wheat, corn,

mountain streams have a rich cliuvial deposit, which only requires water at long intervals to promote an sions can be drawn from merely chemical analyses inastonishing vegetable growth. All the succedent varieties of plants, such as potatoes, cabbages, onions, equashes, &c., attain an enormous size, retaining the tenderness, iniciness and ewectness which almost everywhere else belong only to the smaller varieties. The wild fruits of the Territory are also namerous and abundant. It is believed that Colorado will in a few years be able to supply her own home demand for the the ore, extracting and selling the gold being easily necessaries of life,

As a grazing and stock-raising region Colorado posesses great advantages. Near the base of the recky ranges, and along the valleys of the streams which have their origin in the mountains, vegetation is prolific. The grasses are not only abundant, but they contain more nutriment than the cultivated species of the most prosperous agricultural districts of the Mississippi Valley. These grasses cure standing, and cattle have been product may be made. known to feed and thrive upon them throughout the en-

the precious ore is generally found in extensive "lodes" of quarts and pyrites, while in the latter, placer and gulches and ravines have been extensively worked in different parts of the Territory, and in some instances

THE GREAT WEST.

The Emigrants and Settlers Guide to the great the control of the settlers of the discovery file. The settlers of the settlers of the discovery file. The settlers of the settlers of the discovery file. The settlers of the settlers of the discovery file. The settlers of the settlers of

With such a climate Colorado could not well be other ing to a width of three or four feet and one

The bottom lands of the Platte River and other use, giving results which to the inexperienced miner ap

gulch mining are the most extensive, and the most reason to believe that the gold product of 1961 will not

the rield has been astonishingly rich and abundant, kinds, but the sacra fames ("sacred hunger") for gold

barley, and other cereals, but the continuance of dry \$500, treated by the stamping process alone. This ore Electric Spark, both steamers were heasted for the weather presents a formidable obstacle to great success yields upon analysis from three to six times as much schooner, and when they came upon the captured.

A SECOND PRIZE-THE MARGARET Y. DAVIS.

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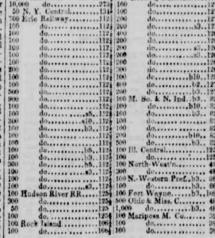
The reports of the receipts and the continuents of the polithelephia is and the Cantening arounds around a three of the reports of the tree of the reports of the receipts and the cantening around a three of the reports of the receipts and the receipts and

told that the second engagement of this eventual day was opened. It was the Tyler's tremendous bow Dahigren that fired first, the missile thrown was a shell. It burst about 100 yards in front of and 30 yards above the Rebels, but with what effect could not be told. Collection of the told and the told the Another soon followed from the same vessel, and as the Fawa came within range, she too opened; while the Naunkeag, falling a little off from the course of the other boats, so as to fire past them, opened with her starboard bow gan inmediately afterward.

Several shots were fired by the gunboats, as they plowed ahead under full head of steam, before the enemy replied, for his lighter guns were less effective at long range than our heavy once. But when he did open at a distance of less than 500 yards, it was with effect. The Tyler received the first shot, and in fact for a brief interval the whole fire of the fichels was concentrated upon hel. Fortmately, however, her machinery was not touched, and she moved steadily along, and chinery was not touched, and she moved steadily along, and chinery was not touched, and the move tracelying the white a tremendoes fire, but never once faitering. It was Capt, Eache's intention to run past the buttery at all flagrats, for the reason that the buffs upon which the Robels were posted face up the river and therefore protected the Robels from his fire while coming down stream, while on the lower side they slope off towards the water, and afford no protection whatever from a fire from that direction.

As the grabbats came successively opposite to and

And the control of th



Tyler was halled by the men who had swam sahore from the Queen City, and informed of the result of the fight with Shelly's battery. This was about six miles above the scene of the engagement. Leaving the transports behind, the three gumbouts moved down the river, the Tyler, Capt. Backe, leading, the Fawn, Capt. Grace, coming next, and the Naumkeeg, Capt. Rogers, inst. Seeing them bearing down upon him, Shelly set fire to the Queen City, and formed his men in line of battle behind the verge of the high bluffs, his guns being stationed so as to sweep the river above.

THE FIRST GUN,

When within about, 1,009 faring soft he Rebels, a bright flame and cloud of fleecy smoke leaping from the bows of the Tyler, followed by a heavy explosion that rolled down between the bluffs in broken volumes of thander, told that the specond engagement of this erentful diff was opened. It was the Tyler's tremendous bow Dalinger of the Sub-Trensury was: Regret that fired first: the missile thrown was a shell.

The business of the Sub-Trensury was: Regret the control of the special state of the Sub-Trensury was:

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$752,339 11-for Customs, 110,126; Payments, \$1,247,246 65; Balance, \$23, 169,188 28.

Markets—Carryllay Reported for the S. Y. Tribers.
Tuesday, July 12, 1864.
ASHES—The market is fair'y active and prices have advanced; asies of 70 boins at \$13 500 \$13 75 for Fox, and \$15

And a said of 70 bois, at \$13 50 6 \$13 70 for Pote, and \$15 a \$15 50 for Poorls.

COTTON-The market has been rather quiet to-day, and we hear of saids of only a few handred bales; prices are remerkent irregular, being quoted from \$1.07 to \$170 for Middlings.

COFFEE -With the trade there is very little dains, and quotating for all kinds continue entirely nominal, owing to nowever, there has been more demand and the following lots have been taken in bond: 4.700 bass kin, yesterday, 2.500 do, to-day, and 1.000 bass Laguayra, all on private terms. Mesers, Wur. Soot & Soo, make the stock in the contrary 100,000 basses, embracing 20,000 in Baltimore, 1.400 in Phinadelphia, and 103,330 her. Soon and the stock of the Contrary 100,000 basses, for Sperm, and 300,000, for Patent.